

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democratic citizens of New Hanover County, are requested to meet at the Court-House in Wilmington, on Tuesday next, to elect a County Committee, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh; and also for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent the County in a District Convention, to be held in the town of Wilmington, to choose a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Convention, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 1st day of June next. Other matters important to the organization of the party in this County, will also come before the meeting, and a full attendance is most earnestly solicited.

Feb. 6th, 1852. MANY DEMOCRATS.

Ourself-Teo Our Readers.

We do not often speak about our own business, and therefore hope to be excused if we call the attention of our readers to a few facts. The political campaign of 1852 is about opening. Important issues will be presented, and important transactions take place. In that campaign, we intend to discharge the duties of democrats and patriots to the fullest extent of our abilities. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up upon every important matter of news, and to give our opinions upon every prevailing topic of politics, battling energetically for those cardinal principles of the democratic creed, which we consider essential to the prosperity of our country, and rejecting alike the interpolations of ultra-ism, and the insidious poison of centralism. In fact, our course shall be that of an old-fashioned, up and down, straightforward Democratic paper.

We desire to serve the cause efficiently; and to enable us to carry out our wishes in this respect, we appeal to our friends to make an effort for the extension of our circulation. We cannot and will not claim patronage on the score of lowness of price. We know that papers may be got for less money, but we do not believe that a paper, containing an equal amount of carefully selected matter and dilligently collated news of interest to our readers, can be published at a lower rate than that at which we offer the weekly Journal.

We have already a large circulation, and in appealing to our friends to assist us in extending it, we have an eye rather to the service of our party, than to the benefit of ourselves. As our business has increased, we have kept pace with our growing patronage, by adding to the size and interest of the Journal; and we flatter ourselves that no volume has closed without bearing witness to this progressive improvement. Since the establishment of our daily issue, we have added largely to the reading matter in the columns of our weekly, while every article has been submitted to our careful supervision. We have acted upon the belief that a paper should be edited as well as published. No future effort shall be spared to render the "Journal" deserving of the increased patronage which we solicit. We want a sufficient addition to our weekly list, to bring it up to two thousand, which addition can and ought to be made.

Our terms are as formerly—Daily paper \$6, in advance; Weekly \$2 50.

North-Carolina and the Presidency. We sincerely believe that if a suitable candidate be presented, and a vigorous and united effort be made, the vote of North Carolina can and will be secured for the democratic candidate for the Presidency. The prospects are fair for the occurrence of such an event, and with such prospects, we think it right and proper that the voice of North Carolina should be heard and have its due influence in determining the choice of the national convention.

We are now and always have been opposed to any such committal in favor of one candidate as might imply the existence of hostility or distrust towards other worthy and prominent members of the party, who may be preferred by other States or sections, and may eventually be the selection of the national convention. But at the same time, we think it not only right and proper, but eminently due to the people themselves, that they should, at their various primary meetings, designate their first choice, by way of guidance and instruction to their delegates. Such designation or expression of a choice can fairly be made, without disparagement to the first choice of others, or implying any antagonism to any of them who may receive the nomination in preference.

We have every reason to believe that the democracy of this State has already made its selection, and that its first choice for the Presidency has fallen upon Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, with whose name is associated that of a distinguished citizen of our own State, Hon. Robert Strange, this ticket having been presented by the sterling democracy of Duplin, and having been received favorably by various parties throughout the State.

The name of the Hon. J. J. McKay has, on more occasions than one, we believe, been brought before the convention by the North Carolina delegation. We do not know whether that gentleman would receive a nomination, even if tendered. His reputation would confer more lustre upon the Vice Presidency, than the possession of that office could upon him. These are our own ideas, and may be regarded in the light of a suggestion or not, just as may happen; we have not made up our own mind on the subject.

It may then be regarded as almost certain that Mr. Buchanan is the first choice of this State for the Presidency, with some of our own distinguished citizens for the Vice Presidency. Judge Strange occupies at present the most prominent position. His fitness for the office requires no endorsement from us. In Mr. Buchanan we have the fullest confidence. So we have in many other prominent gentlemen, both at the North and at the South, and we have little doubt but that any sound democrats (and we take it for granted that the convention will nominate none other) will receive the united and enthusiastic support of the Democracy of this State, whether he may have been their own first choice or not. Still as the action of the national convention must be founded in a great measure upon the views of the people as far as they can be ascertained, and as we hope and expect to do something towards the success of the Democratic candidate, it is but right that our views should be expressed and have their due weight in the choice of such candidates. The Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot, the Warrenton News, and the Graham Democrat, have already expressed a preference for Mr. Buchanan.

At the last regular Meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation, Capt. Silas H. Martin was appointed Port Warden in place of Capt. Gilbert Potter, resigned, to take place on the 20th inst.

Loss of a Propeller.

The steam Propeller Pilot, which has been employed for over two years in towing vessels in and out of Charleston harbor, was wrecked on Sunday last on the Stone Breakers, at the entrance of the harbor, and is believed to be a complete loss. She had gone to the wreck of the British Barque Larch, and by some mistake in the man at the helm, she was run aground in twelve feet water. Her Captain and crew lost every thing except the clothes they stood in. The vessel belonged to Captain A. P. Areville, and was insured for \$13,000.

Spanish Consul at New Orleans.

The Spanish ship-of-war Colon arrived at New Orleans on Monday afternoon, having Mr. Le-borde, the Spanish Consul, on board as a passenger. A salute was fired from the U. S. barracks on his arrival.

Consistency.

Mrs. Forrest has been quite a conspicuous character during the last two years. So has Lola Montez. Both of them are handsome and talented,—Lola being the more handsome and talented of the two.—Both of them have, by their course of conduct, given reason for suspicion of their purity; and after reading even the most favorable parts of the evidence in the Forrest trial, we think that, in the matter of modesty and discretion at least, Mrs. Forrest can claim no pre-eminence over her fair rival—even if she has stopped short of the commission of actual crime. Lola swears she is as innocent as a young dove, or a sucking turkey. So does the female Forrest. A jury has acquitted Mrs. Forrest, because nothing positive could be proved against her. We presume it would be rather hard to prove any thing upon Lola, although we all have our notions about her, as we have about Mrs. F. So the matter stands—there not being more than the toss of a copper between,—but that toss being in favor of Lola, whose indiscretions, to use no harsher expression, were committed under no husband's roof, and compromised no husband's honor while squandering his substance.

But look at the different receptions given to these two women. The *dansette* could find no place in any hotel in New York, and finally stowed herself away in an obscure boarding-house. She is frowned upon by the holy associates of Mrs. Forrest's pleasures, and all oddish-dom turns up its picaresque eyes, elevates its fins and groans; while, on the contrary, Mrs. Forrest is carressed by all the would-be-fashionables, and all the nobby-pamby imitators and adulators of what they consider European elegance as opposed to republican barbarism. The frowning upon Lola is the show of an extravagant and ferocious virtue, the ovation offered up to Mrs. Forrest is the substance of a depraved sensuality. The first is hypocrisy—the latter fact.

There is another thing connected with this, which exhibits in a still more ridiculous light the pretensions of these New York aristocrats—we mean the origin of the two women so differently treated.—Mrs. Forrest is the daughter of a Scotch Drummer in the British army, who subsequently became a vocalist, and the daughter, who afterwards married Mr. Forrest, passed the first years of her life amid the associations which surround a low position in a camp or barracks; it may be that the free-and-easy-kind of her manners dates from this early period. Lola is the daughter who believe of Irish parents in a middle sort of position, not much to boast of, but still superior to that of the Scotch drummer; besides, Lola is evidently a woman whose mind has been well cultivated, and even if her course has been erratic it has never been stained by gross or vulgar dissipation. Now, we hold it that conduct and capability are the only valid claims to consideration, and parentage is solely valuable where it affords some guarantee that the mind has been improved by early cultivation, and the manners refined by good associations. But since these New York *parvenues* prate about family, and so-forth, it is but right that their conduct should be submitted to the test which they themselves have set up; how their fawning upon Mrs. Forrest will bear it we need not say, nor can they take refuge in Mrs. F.'s early associations.

The whole affair is nothing to us or to our readers, and is only interesting as it exhibits a rather disgusting phase of society in our large cities. "The proper study of mankind is man," and woman too we suppose; at any rate a little mental and moral anatomy, a cool dissection and exposure of social hypocrisy and empty pretension can never come *mal apropos*, for these are human failings and we are all human.

The steamship Europa arrived at her wharf at Halifax, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 6th inst., bringing Liverpool dates to the 24th of January, being 7 days later than those by the Niagara.

Some changes had occurred in the French ministry, and a new minister had been appointed, to be called the Minister of State. By a decree, the Orleans family cannot possess any property of any description in France, and are bound to sell what they now possess within one year. Another decree cancels Louis Philippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

The great bodies of State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, Senate and legislative bodies will be rich, and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that the second, if not third attempt on President Napoleon's life has been made, and that an officer snapped his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carrousel. The rumor was refuted in Paris, with all the details, and also that the wife of an ex-Prefect had attempted to poison him.

In England there has been a complete lull of political news. Parties are advancing respectively for a trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell and Parliament.

The London Journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defence, suggesting various resources and modes of defence in case of an invasion.

The Morning Chronicle is surprised that the nation should have so long disregarded the necessity which exists of availing itself of their means of protection.

Another Journal argues the propriety of recalling ships and steamers on service abroad.

Efforts have been made by the Court party of Prussia to abrogate the constitution, although the proposal to the effect of restoring his monarchical principles failed by a vote of 157 to 123. The result of the vote is regarded as rather discouraging than otherwise, and new projects are proposed daily.

The Prussian Gazette of the 18th of January says that Prince Schwartzburg had been indisposed for some days. He was struck with apoplexy on the 14th. Serious consequences were apprehended.

Jenny Lind and Her Husband.

The Boston Transcript in announcing the marriage of Jenny Lind and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, goes to the record and finds that "the application for the marriage certificate states that Miss Lind is thirty-one years of age and the happy bridegroom twenty-four." Naughty fellow, to be hunting up the records of ladies ages.

Some of the Long Island papers suggest the propriety of converting the Island into a State, as it now has a population of 211,557, having nearly doubled since 1840, and numbers more than any one of the seven small States, which have two Senators each in Congress.

Kossuth in Ohio.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the Ohio Legislature have subscribed \$5 each for material aid to the Hungarian Fund. The pork State is strongly exercised.

The Whigs of Bladen and Rowan have recently held meetings, and nominated Fillmore and Graham for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Telegraphic Blunders.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The democrats of Duplin county, N. C., have nominated Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, for President, and Judge Strange for Vice President.

The above is a telegraphic despatch, published in the Philadelphia Bulletin of the 7th inst. As the Bulletin is an excellent paper, and generally very correct in its statements, the ridiculous change of name from James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, to Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, is of course attributable to the telegraphic reporters or operators, and is a medium sample of how things are done. A reform is much needed.

Our Bar and River.

We understand that the labors of the United States coast survey demonstrated conclusively the improbability of the entrance to our harbor, and showed that the bar at the mouth of the River might be deepened very considerably at a trifling cost as compared with the advantages to be derived from the improvement. The growing trade of the place imperatively demands that some attention should be paid to this matter, which is conceded by all to be within the legitimate province of the General Government.

We are as much opposed as any one can be to internal improvements by the General Government, as tending to squander the public money upon local objects and to build up permanent federal works within the States,—by which the patronage and influence of the Executive might be extended and strengthened at the expense of the respective States, and at the risk of centralization. But light-houses, buoys and other means for the promotion and safety of external commerce are strictly within the jurisdiction of Congress, and appropriations for such purposes, including the removal of obstructions similar to those at the mouth of our river, have been recommended and sanctioned by the most orthodox constructionists.

If our mercantile community really desire any improvement in this matter they will collect such information as may be necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, and get up memorials setting forth the grievances and difficulties under which the commerce of the place labors, and the improvements which they desire to have made. Such memorials will strengthen the hands of our representative in his efforts for the promotion of the prosperity of his constituents, and are essential preliminaries to the success of any movement for the improvement of the River. This we know.

Although the President-making Congress, we think the present will also turn out to be a business session; and we feel almost certain, that if our people be only true to themselves, and make the proper effort, an appropriation for our River and Harbor will be included in the River and Harbor Bill, which will be passed this summer. Unless, however, some effort is made by ourselves, nothing will be done by Congress.

We have penned these remarks hurriedly and somewhat loosely, but they embody facts and suggestions which will be found worthy of attention.

It is perfectly unnecessary to continue a discussion with the Commercial, which, in the columns of that paper, is fast running into personality, and therefore getting beyond our reach. If the editor of the Commercial thinks that he can make any capital or awaken any opposition to us by his sneers at foreigners and his affectation of exclusive nativism, he is perfectly welcome to avail himself of such means; but if we mistake not very much the liberal feelings of this community, insinuations of the kind indulged in by the Commercial can have no direct influence, and their effect will only be seen in their reaction upon those who may be weak enough to indulge in them. About the words used we would merely remark that the common consent of mankind determines the meaning to be attached to words respectively, and that this common consent has recognized and fixed the difference between the ideas suggested by the words intercession and intervention as applied to national affairs.

The Fayetteville Observer, in its remarks upon our article, does not pretend to deny that there is a difference between intercession and intervention, but claims that the President did not make use of these precise words. We never said that he did.—We said that he confounded the dissimilar ideas and things, of which these words are the signs. As we have no sort of wish to do the President injustice, we publish his reply to the committees. We care little or nothing about the mere words, the facts and ideas are what we want.

The piety of the deacon who prayed to the Lord to "bless me and my wife, my son John and his wife, and four and no more, amen," was very much on a par with the spirit of our contemporary's article upon patriotism. In our unsophisticated innocence we had supposed that there had been patriots before Columbus sailed westward at all, but the Commercial settles this summarily by the terse and sententious remark—"why they were not patriots, they were foreigners." All the lessons to be drawn from the teachings of Grecian philosophy or the examples of Roman virtue are "gone at one fell swoop." Those old fellows were foreigners. By the way, apart from its associations, we think it speaks well for the musical taste of our people that they are already ashamed of the music of Yankee Doodle, which nothing but the excited feelings of our enthusiastic neighbor could have led him to regard as one "of the finest tunes ever invented by science, or beloved and admired by patriotism;" and at any rate, the tune was made by a British officer in derision, so that apart from its adoption by the American troops, whose valor and patriotism turned the tables and made it a strain of terror to their enemies, it has no sort of claims either as American or Patriotic. Hail Columbia is of a higher order.

If we err in our belief that Webster's Dictionary is far from being an "English classic," we do so in good company, since many of the purest American writers—Washington Irving among the number—reject its authority.

"Our first best country always is at home," and we recognise the claims of the country upon our citizens, native or adopted, as of paramount obligation; but we totally discard that Japanese habit of thought that would prevent us from admiring genius, or sympathizing with patriotism and misfortune upon what theatre of action they may be exhibited, or by whomsoever the first may be displayed, or the latter suffered. The holiest oracles of our religion were delivered in the language of a foreign people, and its first founder, in his human capacity, was a foreigner.

The traditions of our law, and the richest treasures of our literature came to us from another land; and over the pages of Shakespeare and of Blackstone, the Englishman and the American meet upon mutual ground. Religion and virtue, literature and art, are the common altars around which the people of all nations may meet and mingle their oblations as men, without sacrificing their individuality as citizens.

The Commercial.

Our contemporary of the Commercial, in his issue of yesterday, alludes to the little controversy between us so good humoredly that we feel constrained to meet him full half way, and therefore take it for granted that he could have meant nothing personal by the queer allusions to foreigners, native Americans, etc., in an article which appeared in his paper of Tuesday last; still we must say that his remarks had an awful squinting that way, and we were justified in our apprehensions in regard to them, upon the same principle with the Irishman who refused to hold the ball in the cross-eyed harbor, from the fear that if the man struck where he looked, the Irishman and not the ball might get knocked on the head.

We make no complaint against our neighbor, and have none to make. Our business and other relations are perfectly friendly, and we hope always will be so; but of course, in discussions we will take the privilege of objecting to, or exposing remarks which we may consider objectionable or improper. We think our contemporary only does his own good sense justice, when he says that no remarks of his with reference to foreigners, could be personal to us—since the truth is, that one of us never was out of the United States; and the other, although not born in the country, never has a political idea out of it. We have, however, in our course as an editor, come across some extremely small vegetables of the potatoe species; who, not having anything else to say, would magnanimously charge us with the unpardonable crime of being an Irishman. They were very small potatoes.

The Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, was sold at auction on Wednesday last for \$42,000. It cost several years ago \$60,000.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The last Newbernian speaks of Wilmington as an appendage of South-Carolina. There never was a greater mistake. Wilmington is the most thoroughly North-Carolinian in its aims of any town in the State, and the only one whose public works aim at bringing trade into the State, instead of carrying it out.

The Mail.

We really dislike grumbling all the time, and while the freezing up of the Potomac, and other causes connected with the weather, enabled us to find, or make an excuse for the irregularity of the mails, we tried to be patient; but now, when we find things getting no better fast, and can see no prospect of a change, we can stand it no longer. What cannot be endured must be cured. We have papers from Philadelphia, and none from Baltimore, from Boston, and none from New-York. In fact, everything is so mixed and twisted up, that we can make no calculations. The same complaint is made by editors everywhere. Now, we do not want to imitate the constant fault-finding of the whig press when Care Johnson was at the head of the Post Office Department; but we must say, that we have never known as much confusion, or as much apparent inefficiency in the workings of the Department as there has been since Mr. Nathan K. Hall has been at its head. We say so, not as a partizan, but as an unfortunate, suffering and much enduring editor, to whom the present state of things is a positive grievance. The Whig Review, for February, has a picture of Mr. Hall. He looks perfectly satisfied with himself, and don't care a copper how much we grumble.

Literary Notices.

We have received the "American Whig Review" for February, and have glanced cursorily through its well-printed pages and well-written articles. With its policies we cannot agree—to many of its propositions we cannot assent, but we can admit the general ability of the publication and read some of its unpolitical articles with pleasure. It is worthy the patronage of its party. We regret to say that the Democratic Review changed hands at the beginning of the year and that the change has been for the worse. If the January number is a specimen of what it is going to be, it certainly can't get our support, either as a party organ or a conservative journal. It is too wild for these latitudes.

We have also received the February number of the "Medical Examiner" published in Philadelphia by Lindsay and Blackiston, and edited by Francis Gurney Smith, M. D., and John B. Biddle, M. D. The Examiner is a monthly publication of between seventy and eighty pages, devoted to the interests of the Medical profession and the diffusion of Medical science.

We would call the attention of Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. to the fact that we have published the prospectus of Blackwood and the Reviews in accordance with their own proposal, but have not received any of the publications. It is no doubt an oversight, which they will please correct by forwarding those for January, to which we are entitled.

The following is the answer of the President to the committees who waited upon him with memorials praying the intercession of this government with that of Great Britain, to remit the further execution of the sentence of the Irish exiles, and to grant them their liberty. The news is old, and the subject threadbare, but we publish it "as per contract."

"Sir: It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States should feel a deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed, all the human and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and by whatever cause occasioned.

"I have become acquainted with the memorial which you have presented. It is ably written, and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with just and considerate friends of the cause. It has been a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object. Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings; yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered.

"It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interfered in such a case as you present.

"When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion in arms, Gen. Lafayette, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz, in Austria. The President was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to hasten his liberation. But in this case the President was guided by the principle of this precedent, and together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with such principle.

"You and your friends, sir, will probably see, on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object than any interference, which might be justly deemed offensive according to the usages of nations and the well-settled principles of public law. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this Government as to make any application, as its head, to another Government, which such Government might treat with disrespect, and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to the release of the Irish exiles, which Government made no representation or application to the Government against which he had committed alleged offences. The representation of this Government was made to Turkey, and to Austria.

"In regard to our own citizens, the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such interference for one of them. But in this case we have by myself and my predecessors, in several instances, but we have never interfered between a Government and its subjects or citizens.

"Be assured, sir, that it would give me sincere pleasure to see the prisoners to whom your memorial refers set at liberty. Whenever that happens—which I hope may be soon—should they see fit to come to this country, they will find a safe asylum, and full protection under its laws.

"Accept, sir, for yourself and your friends, my respects and good wishes."

J. P. Benjamin, the newly elected Whig Senator from Louisiana, the New Orleans Delta says, is an Israelite. He is highly spoken of as a man of character and talent.

We have a diplomatic representative in Austria, and none in Switzerland—the first being a despotism with which we have no sympathy, and no trade; and the latter a genuine republic—something like our own, and exporting a vast amount of her manufactures to this country. This state of things should be changed.

By a letter received by the consignee in this place, dated Charleston, Feb. 10th, we learn that the Brig Cornelia, Douglas, from this port for the West Indies, sprung a leak first day out, and put into Charleston, in distress.

In a late report of the Liverpool provision market, we find the following sentences: "English hams are quiet, but Irish shoulders more quite freely." Why should they move?

MAINE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—AGUSTA, ME., Feb. 5.—The democratic convention of Maine to re-nominate Gov. Hubbard; unanimously adopted the Baltimore platform, and agreed to abide the decision of the national convention.

AN IRREPARABLE LOSS.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser learns that the law office of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, at Bingham, was burned a day or two since, together with nearly all of his office papers, correspondence, &c., and, among other things, the manuscript of the lecture he had prepared to deliver in Rochester.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, states the whole amount of the expenditures for the work up to Jan. 1st, 1852, to have been \$307,860 42.

The amount collected as reported upon the capital stock of the Company, including contracts not yet completed and not credited to Contractors, is \$724,356 76. Of this sum the collections have been on the subscription of the State of North Carolina in South Carolina Railroad Stock at par value, \$150,000. In subscription of the State of North Carolina in Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Stock at par value, 203,000. Subscription of the Town of Wilmington, in Bonds of the Corporation, 100,000 453,000 00

Leaving amount collected on private and other subscriptions of capital stock, \$271,356 76

All the above stocks and bonds are still in the hands of the Company, with the exception of \$50,000 S. C. Railroad stock sold to aid in meeting payments on \$200 tons iron, all of which has been received. On the sale of this stock a loss was sustained of \$5,537 50, and as the Company pays good dividends and the stock must appreciate in value, it is not deemed expedient to throw the remaining \$100,000 worth of it upon the market at a sacrifice. The bonds issued by the town of Wilmington in payment of its subscription of \$100,000 have nearly all been disposed of at par, and the remainder, it is believed, soon will be. The proceeds of these bonds were specially appropriated for the purchase of iron to be delivered at Wilmington. 3,000 tons have consequently been purchased, of which 723 tons are on the way, and may soon be expected. This iron, together with 7,000 tons contracted for through the agents of the Company in New York, make up all that is required for the entire road. The iron contracted for by the agents is to be paid for in bonds of the Company at 90. The iron as it arrives will be bonded in Wilmington and Charleston, and the duties paid on it as it may be required for the work, provided an arrangement cannot be made by which the United States will grant an extension of time on the duties, and receive the payment in mail service, as was done with the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad.

The reasons for the acceptance of the North Carolina State subscription of \$200,000 to be paid in stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad at par, are stated to have been the belief that the stock of that company must soon rise to par or near it, and that it is now as valuable as the stock of the South Carolina Railroad was when it was accepted in payment of a subscription made by that State.

Of the \$600,000 of bonds issued by the Company, only \$459,000 have been sold, and it is deemed advisable to hold on to the balance as long as possible, at least until the close of the year, when it is believed that from 100 to 125 miles of the Road will be finished and in operation, when they will command a more favorable consideration from the public.

The following table shows the estimated cost of the work, the amount expended, and the available means in the power of the Company at the par value of the securities for Stock, and our mortgage Bonds unsold:

Estimated cost of the Road by an Engineer, in his last Report, \$1,550,000 00
From which deduct Expenditures per Treasurer's Report, 397,860 42
\$1,152,139 58

From which also deduct purchase of 7000 tons of iron Rails at prime cost, and eight Locomotives, to be paid for in mortgage Bonds, \$256,000 00

\$896,139 58
Add Bills payable at Bank State of S. C., 30,000 00

\$926,139 58

To meet this sum the Company have the following assets, estimated at par value:

Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, N. C., \$24,500
Notes of Stockholders in Wilmington, 39,536 50
800 shares S. C. R. R. Stock at par value, 80,000 00
2100 do. W. & R. R. R. do. 210,000 00
141 mortgage Bonds, \$1,000, 00
do. do. do. 141,000 00
Balance due of Subscriptions to Capital Stock, to be called in future instalments, 437,394 42
Cash and in hands of Agents, 97,975 42
Divided on S. C. R. R. Stock (received since Jan. 1st), 3,400 00
Received from sales of Stills, &c., sold since January 1st, 1,600 00

\$1,055,495 92

To which may fairly be added Dividends on 1200 shares S. C. R. R. Stock, assuming they may be paid on the same rate as last year, 8,400 00

Divided on W. & R. R. R. Stock, estimated same rate as last year, 6,300 00

\$1,070,195 92

From which deduct estimate of amount required, \$926,139 58

and it leaves, \$148,966 34

To cover losses from bonds, subscription lists, &c., which it is now impracticable to estimate, from the nature of the securities we hold.

The Road is completed and in operation to Sumterville, 151 miles, and the result, as to expense of construction and probable business, are considered satisfactory. A strong force has been organized on the western end of the line, and it will be pushed through with all practicable despatch. On this end, as large a force as was desired, could not be got, but every effort will be used to secure labor, and push forward the laying of the track, which will not cross Eagles' Island on the causeway, but by a route higher up.

The bridge over the Great Pee Dee is to be built by the Company itself, as a contract could not be made for its construction without submitting to a great sacrifice.

Interesting from Mexico.—Assembling of Congress.—The President's Message.—Bearer of Despatches, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, P. M.—By an arrival here have advices from the City of Mexico to the 24th January.

The Mexican Congress had assembled and proceeded to business.

The President's message was handed in and publicly read. It gives a very deplorable account of the state of affairs throughout the republic, and complains greatly of the want of money to carry out the designs of the executive.

It asserts that the country had very narrowly escaped the necessity of a war with England, in consequence of the debt due here. Fortunately, however, an arrangement has been made to avert so fearful a calamity.

The President in his message also complains loudly of the encroachments making upon the public and upon private rights by General Carraval and his companions.

The Rev. Mr. Goss, bearer of despatches from the United States Legation in Mexico to the Government at Washington, has arrived here. He states that he has succeeded in purchasing a piece of ground, by consent of the Mexican authorities, to be used as an American cemetery, in which a large number of the officers and soldiers, who died during the war with Mexico, are to be buried.

Official.

Receipts and Expenditures of the United States, exclusive of Trust Funds, from October 1 to December 31, 1851.